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GERMANS HAVE MADE SMALL GAINS IN ISOLATED SECTORS

Eastward from Rheims the French Are Holding the Enemy and Maintaining Their Lines Intact

EVERYWHERE BATTLES STUBBORNLY CONTESTED

Where the French and Italians Have Been Compelled to Give Ground It Has Been Only After Inflicting Heavy Casualties on the Invaders — The Americans Have Improved Their Positions Between Chateau Thierry and Dormans and Nowhere Have They Been Forced to Withdraw — The Germans Have Brought Up Fresh Reserves in an Attempt to Advance North of La Chapelle-Minthonod and It is Reported French Reserves Have Entered the Fighting—There is a Deluge of Shells From the Guns of Both Sides Along the Entire Marne Front—In Northern France and Flanders the Germans Are Keeping Up Violent Bombardments.

(By The Associated Press.)

Although the Germans still are attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient, what gains they are making continue to be small ones on isolated sectors and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the cathedral city through Champagne the French report that they have been holding the enemy and keeping their line intact, notwithstanding the prodigious expenditure of shells by the Germans and the determination with which their troops are delivering their thrusts.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders. The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. In the contrary, in the vicinity of Fosseux, near the bend of the Marne, between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements in their positions. Like their French comrades in arms, the Americans also have been engaged in violent fighting with the enemy.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the strategy of the German high command in the present battle had been in its considerations the bottling out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun.

The hardest fighting of Tuesday was southwest of Rheims, where the enemy is endeavoring to break through the hill and forested region which the railroad running from Rheims to Epernay an force the evacuation of Rheims.

REPUBLICANS GATHERING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For Unofficial State Convention to Begin There Today.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 17.—Republicans gathered here today for the unofficial state convention which will open tomorrow were trying to readjust their viewpoint to the pull of the brief which fell upon them. The news was received of the death in France of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt and to the anxiety caused by the serious injury in an automobile accident early today of Attorney General Albert E. Lewis, chief rival of Governor Whitman for the gubernatorial nomination.

Deepest sympathy was expressed on every hand for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his family. His decision to adhere to his original plan of addressing the convention tomorrow in spite of his bereavement was greeted with a characteristic manifestation of his courage. A formal resolution of sympathy was adopted by the state committee at a meeting tonight.

Preparations were made tonight to give Colonel Roosevelt, when he delivers his patriotic address tomorrow, one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever accorded to a man in this state by a party convention. Many of the delegates did not hesitate to express the hope that the convention might be stamped into endorsing the former president for the gubernatorial nomination. The committee also ratified selection of J. Stuart Fessett of Elmira as temporary chairman.

The evening was devoted to informal conferences designed to prevent the division of the party into two factions, one headed by Governor Whitman and the other by Attorney General Lewis. Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, devoted all his efforts to promoting harmony. The degree of success which had been attained was problematical tonight.

M. DUVAL EXECUTED IN PARIS YESTERDAY

Was Director of Germanophile Newspaper, Bonnet Rouge.

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency.) M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge, was executed early today for treasonable actions against the government. The execution was carried out promptly at 5 o'clock in the forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantly with the command to fire.

NORWEGIAN SAILING SHIP SUNK BY A U-BOAT

Was Loaded With Coal—Crew Has Been Landlocked at Canis, N. S.

In these endeavors, the German war office asserts, the Germans have driven back the allied troops on the mountain of Rheims between Mantel and north of Pourcy, the last named place being a scant five miles distant from the Rheims-Epernay railway.

The German war office is now claiming that the Germans hold the line west of Nanteuil-la-Fosse, about a mile and a half south of Pourcy and relatively five miles west of the railroad. The German war office is now claiming the capture of 18,000 prisoners since the present offensive began.

It is reported that French reserves have entered the fighting line along the Marne and that to the north of La Chapelle-Minthonod they have recaptured lost territory. The Germans also, as was expected, have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to push forward their project in this region. There is a veritable deluge of shells from the guns of both sides along the entire Marne front.

On the British front in northern France and Flanders the Germans are keeping up violent bombardments on various sectors, using both gas and high explosive shells. Gas has been used extensively on the Villers Bretonneux sector, where the British for several days past have been delivering successful patrol attacks and taking prisoners. The Albert sector is coming in for an increased shower of shells of all kinds. Nowhere, however, has the German command seen fit as yet to start an infantry engagement, if one is contemplated.

In Albania the French and Italian troops continue to make progress against the Austrians, and in the Italian sector, up in the mountains, repeated Austrian attacks have been repulsed by the Italians.

WAR LABOR BOARD IN SESSION AT BRIDGEPORT.

Executives of War Industries Were Given a Hearing.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 17.—Three executives of important Connecticut war industries testified before the national war labor board at this afternoon's hearing, at a decision granting the demands of union men for a minimum wage rate of 80 cents an hour for toolmakers and 70 cents an hour for machinists would hinder America's prosecution of the war by essential war industries, the board content among some of the workers.

Those who testified to this effect were Howard Edge, manager of the Locomobile Automobile Company; Herbert L. Sutton, manager of the American Stamp and Tube Company; and Louis G. Kibbe, vice president and general manager of the Stamford Rolling Mill Company of Stamford, Conn.

There was one exception to this sort of testimony when Conrad A. Hanson, manager of the Columbia Graphophone Company, a concern that already pays the wages asked by the union men, told the board that he saw no reason why a minimum wage should not be granted.

The contention of the manufacturers is that if skilled workers are paid the same wage that less skilled men are paid they will not lend their best efforts to the output.

Representatives of both sides are expected to be completed by tomorrow or Friday and the decision of the board will be rendered Aug. 1.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

Turned Over to the War Department for Hospital Purposes.

Washington, July 17.—The Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Indian school has been abandoned and turned over to the war department for hospital purposes and the rehabilitation and re-education of sick and wounded soldiers. Secretary of the Interior Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, said today that the famous school would be transferred to other Indian schools.

Cabled Paragraphs

Berlin Claims 18,000 Prisoners. Berlin via London, July 17.—Eighteen thousand prisoners have been taken by the Germans in the present offensive, according to the claim of the war office in a report from general headquarters today.

England Honors General Pershing. London, July 17.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the grand cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the supreme war council, has been given the grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced today.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT KILLED IN AIR COMBAT. He Appeared to Be Fighting Up to the Last Moment.

Paris, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, who had been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed in air combat today on July 14. Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the battle and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt. Reports of the fight state the Germans appeared to be shooting at the lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being shot down behind the German lines. The lieutenant was seen tumbling through the clouds and a patrol which went in search of Lieutenant Roosevelt returned without a trace of him. He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment. One account of the combat states that the machine caught fire before it began to fall. Another says it was not in flames when it fell.

WAR DEPARTMENT IS WITHOUT INFORMATION. Has Received No Official Report of Death of Quentin Roosevelt.

Washington, July 17.—The war department late tonight still was without official information from France regarding the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, who was reported by the Havas Agency as having been shot down behind the German lines while engaging two German airplanes. It was assumed that a report would be in General Pershing's communication for yesterday, which has been delayed in transmission.

FORTITUDE SHOWN BY COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT In Statement on Death of His Son, Quentin, Who Was Killed in Air Combat.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and was able to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fall," said Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today after press despatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

Colonel Roosevelt stated that his plans relative to attending the New York state republican convention at Saratoga Springs were unchanged and that he would deliver an address before the convention tomorrow.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Cables From Paris Report of Death is "Absolutely Unconfirmed."

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—A ray of hope that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt may not have fallen to his death in a combat with a squadron of German airplanes was brought to Colonel Roosevelt and his wife tonight in a cable message sent from Paris to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, in which she said the report was "absolutely unconfirmed." The former president felt, however, that there only is a slight possibility that his youngest son still be alive.

The message from Mrs. Roosevelt, who is doing Red Cross work in the French capital, contained nothing but a simple statement that she had been able to get no confirmation of Quentin's death and Colonel Roosevelt feared there was little room to doubt the accuracy of the press despatches which said the young flier had met a soldier's fate.

Thousands of telegrams of condolence were received today at Sagamore Hill. Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to say to the press, but in a statement he issued earlier in the day he expressed for himself and his wife a sad pride that their son had been given an opportunity to show the stuff of which he was made before he died.

All Oyster Bay mourned with its most distinguished citizen. In Townsboro, the Park flier, the service flag of the village, with a blue star for each of its sons in the service of the nation. Just at sundown a gold star was placed on the flag to mark the first death among the village's young warriors.

OBITUARY. Prof. Arthur Martin Wheeler. New Haven, Conn., July 17.—Prof. Arthur Martin Wheeler, Duffee professor of history, emeritus at Yale university, died at his summer home at Grove Beach, Westbrook, today.

Professor Wheeler was one of the best known professors at the university. Until two years ago it was his custom each spring to give a lecture upon the battle of Waterloo, under auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa. The lecture, however, has been discontinued this year.

Tobacco Crop Badly Damaged by Storm

NEW MILFORD ESTIMATES LOSS CLOSE TO \$20,000

SHREDDED BY THE HAIL STATE'S QUOTA IS 500

At Waterbury Hail Stones as Large as Walnuts Fell During Heaviest Thunderstorm in Years.

New Milford, Conn., July 17.—Damage estimated as close to \$20,000 was caused by a rain wind and hail storm of great intensity here today. Standing tobacco was beaten down or shredded by the hail, a large tobacco shed was blown down and a big stock barn was struck by lightning and burned. The tobacco shed belonged to Beebe and Strong, who own the loss on the structure was about \$2,000. The stock barn was owned by James Dodd, who gave his loss as \$8,000. The damage to the tobacco crop was estimated as about \$10,000.

HEAVY STORM BETWEEN BRIDGEPORT AND MILFORD. Five Men Rescued Off Charles Island—Six Others Thrown Into the Water.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 17.—Five men were rescued off Charles Island this afternoon during the heavy storm which swept the shore between Bridgeport and Milford and six others were seen to be thrown into the raging waters, according to Captain William Merrill of the oyster steamer Automatic, belonging to the Connecticut oyster fleet. Merrill rescued one of the five saved, and the Milford oyster patrol boat Eva M. the other four.

The schooner Woolsey, Bridgeport to Providence, lost a foremast off the Bridgeport breakwater, narrowly escaping going on the rocks. The power boat R. S. Ery, Greenport, L. I., with Captain Halsey and four other men aboard, was struck by lightning off Stratford light. Its flagstaff and flag were carried away and the crew temporarily stunned. Halsey finally managed to get the boat back to shore.

Two oyster schooners in distress off Bridgeport were towed to safety by the Radel company Steamer Bishop after a narrow escape from beaching on Steeplechase Island.

A woman who fainted on a houseboat in the harbor was rescued by Harbor Master Lamond. War gardens at Lordship park, which projects far out into the sound, between Bridgeport and Stratford, were totally destroyed and buildings on Steeplechase Island, Bridgeport's abandoned pleasure resort, were struck by lightning.

Heavy damage is reported from Milford and Stratford and at the Milford cottages were badly damaged.

HAILESTONES AS BIG AS WALNUTS AT WATERBURY During One of the Most Remarkable Thunderstorms in Years.

Waterbury, July 17.—One of the most remarkable hail and thunderstorms in years, began here at about 12:30 today. Three houses in the city were struck and two fires resulted. No one was injured and as far as could be learned the storm did not extend outside of the city limits and did practically no damage to the crops.

The water was so deep in the streets that within a half hour after the storm started, a canoe paddled by two men made its through the center of the city. The water was as high as the streets were with great force for several minutes. The storm lasted about half an hour.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDED NEAR LAKEWOOD, ME. Only One of Fifteen Passengers and Employees Escaped.

Skowhegan, Me., July 17.—Only one of the fifteen passengers and employees escaped injury when a trolley car and a work car on the Somerset traction line collided today near Lakewood.

Mrs. Beul Copp and Elmer G. Gorman of Skowhegan were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. Samuel Palmer of Portland, a commercial traveler, had both legs broken. Conductor Isaac Wheeler of Skowhegan was also injured. Among the slightly injured were Mrs. A. L. Nutting and the child of Louis Corrier of Skowhegan.

REV. THEODORE BUESSEL HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY Of Violation of the Espionage Act—To Be Sentenced Today.

Hartford, Conn., July 17.—Rev. Theodore Bussell, a German Lutheran pastor of Bristol, was found guilty of violation of the espionage act, by a jury in the United States district court here today. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow. He was arrested on May 23, charged with having made disloyal and seditious utterances, derogatory to this country and its war activities, and in praise of Germany and the Kaiser.

AMERICAN NEGROES ARE HELPING HOLD GERMANS. They Requested Permission to Take Over Part of the Line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—American negro troops are helping to hold the line against the German offensive. They requested the favor of being permitted to take over a part of the line of attack, though they had been holding a piece of a French sector for the last three months without relief.

FLIGHT FROM MINEOLA FIELD TO PHILADELPHIA Made by a Squadron of Eight Biplanes, in Practice.

Mineola, N. Y., July 17.—A squadron of eight biplanes left the Mineola aviation field this morning for Philadelphia. Officers said the trip was planned to furnish practice in anti-aircraft service which the aviators expect to see in France and are for the purpose of plotting the course and selecting suitable landing places for regular air post planes.

Call for 46,000 Men Between Aug. 5 and 9

FROM ALL STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

First General Call of the 300,000 to Be Called During August—All Are to Be White Registrants.

Washington, July 17.—Forty-six thousand men from all states and the District of Columbia were called to the colors tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They are to be all white registrants. Movement into camp will be between August 5 and August 9.

First General Call for August. This is the first general call for August, during which month the military program provides for the enrollment of 200,000 men. Special calls already issued account for 19,941 of this number.

Included in the quotas to be furnished by each state and the camps to which the men go are the following: Quotas From States. Connecticut 500, Fort Slocum, N. Y. Maine 100, Fort Slocum, Massachusetts 200, Fort Slocum, New Hampshire 30, Fort Slocum, New Jersey 800, Camp Wadsworth, New York 2,500, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. New York 4,000, Fort Slocum, Pennsylvania 5,000, Camp Wadsworth, Rhode Island 100, Fort Slocum, Vermont 50, Fort Slocum.

GASTON B. MEANS IS AGAIN IN THE LIMELIGHT. Admits He Was a Secret Agent of Germany Before U. S. Entered War.

Chicago, July 17.—Admissions that he had served as a secret agent of Germany before the United States entered the war and the allegations that some of New York's most prominent lawyers had done as he did were made today by Gaston B. Means in testimony at the hearing to determine the legality of one of two wills purported to dispose of the \$3,000,000 estate left by the late James C. King of Chicago.

Means, who appeared as a witness for the heirs of Mrs. Maude A. King, for whose alleged slaying he was tried and acquitted in Concord, N. C., last summer, freely admitted receiving money for acting as a secret agent of the German government before the outbreak of the war with the United States. Quietly he told of receiving \$35,000 at one time and \$25,000 at another, for his services to Germany, and of delivering \$1,500,000 which he received on a check to Captain Boyd, one of Germany's chief spies in this country, who was subsequently expelled.

The witness also admitted that he and German spies in this country were to tie up the building of electric boats, the "mosquito fleet" building for the allies in this country. Means said that he found that the boats had gun emplacements and that Captain Boyd called this to the attention of the neutrality board at Washington.

President Wilson then very properly asked him why he was doing detective work in the United States, declared Means, "and now for the first time the public knows why Captain Boyd was sent back to Germany. I turned all my information over to the government."

FULLY \$90,000,000 WENT TO GERMAN CORRUPTION FUND Of the \$100,000,000 Derived from Bond Sales in This Country.

New York, July 17.—Fully \$90,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 derived from the sale of German war bonds in this country early in the European war went into a corruption fund according to statements today by federal officials.

Control of American newspapers and magazines was contemplated, and fostering of pacifist sentiment in certain colleges was accomplished, the investigator said. In the college agitation, it was charged, the late Dr. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard and Otto Merkel, arrested last year, were the directing genius. Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German financial agent in the United States, directed commercial transactions for the benefit of Germany. German agents bought cotton, wool and other commodities and succeeded in making some shipments through neutral countries.

At frequent conferences in New York, it was stated, general directions were given for bombing munitions plants, ships and railroad properties, charged the immediate supervision of Franz von Rintelen.

33 AIR ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN TOWNS DURING JUNE. Twelve Against Industrial Districts, According to Berlin.

Amsterdam, July 17.—Thirty-three air attacks were made during June by the allies against German towns and cities, according to a statement issued as Berlin. Twelve of these were against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, four were against the Dillingen and Saarbrücken regions and one each at various places in the Rhine district.

The report admits that slight damage was done to blast furnaces in the Saarbrücken region and at Ludwigshafen, while the damage to private houses is said not to be considerable. Thirty-four persons have been killed and 37 severely injured. Thirty-five others suffered slight wounds.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO FRUSTRATE DRAFT Frank S. O'Neill, Lawyer and Former State Boxing Commissioner of New York.

New York, July 17.—Frank S. O'Neill, lawyer and former state boxing commissioner, and Second Lieutenant Oswald L. Simpson and Leonard L. Mitchell, U. S. A., were placed of trial in the federal court here today, charged with using money in an attempt to obtain release of draft registrants from military service. Samuel Reichbach is a fourth defendant in an alleged conspiracy to influence the decisions of draft boards.

Condensed Telegrams

An additional credit of \$1,680,000 was extended to Belgium.

The first ship built without rivets was launched in South England.

The price of coal in Portland, Me., and vicinity was fixed at \$12 a ton.

President Wilson permitted his personal stenographer to enlist in the aviation section.

Some 500 persons die of cholera daily in Petrograd, according to travelers arriving in Copenhagen.

The United Spanish War Veterans, of New York, renominated Colonel R. L. Kline as department commander.

A fire in the Long Island power house at Winfield, caused thousands of the commuters to be held up in the city.

The House and Senate conferees agreed to postpone action on oil and legislation until after recess of Congress.

Captain Reinhard, commander of the squadron formerly under Captain von Richthofen, was killed during a trial fight.

Communication with the Philippines, China, Japan, Dutch East Indies via Commercial Pacific cable is restored.

War Savings Stamp sales for the last week totaled \$50,193,000, the best weekly record since the campaign started.

A suggestion that a New York street be named after Marshal Joffre was laid before the board of aldermen, by Mayor Hylan.

The Austro-Hungarian war minister announced that more than half a million Austrian prisoners have been returned from Russia.

Committees were announced by the War Labor Board which will investigate the labor controversies now pending before that body.

Permission was granted to the New Jersey Central Railroad to construct a new bridge across Newark Bay from Elizabethport to Bayonne.

Fire from unknown origin destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., at Jacksonville, Fla. Loss \$1,250,000.

According to a circular issued by the Department of Labor the retail price of food in the country advanced 2 per cent between April 15 and May 15.

Robert S. Armstrong of New York, fabricating engineer of the Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation was found dead in his hotel at Wilmington, N. C.

President Wilson shook hands with the 23 Boy Scouts who rode to Washington on bicycles with a message of greeting from Mayor Babcock, of Pittsburgh.

The first of three wooden ships of the Ferris type to be launched at the New York Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., was called the Awa for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The American steamer Ocoee, loaded and ready to sail was rammed in the harbor of an Atlantic port. She was so badly damaged she had to be beached.

Thomas J. Mooney will be executed on Aug. 23, by order of Judge Franklin A. Griffin before whom Mooney was convicted of murder in connection with a preparedness day bomb explosion in San Francisco.

Floyd Dell, associate editor of "The Masses" a socialist paper was discharged from the Spartanburg, S. C., camp on the charge that he was illegally drafted while under Federal indictment for seditious utterances.

Three draft registrants and eight men who are accused of harboring them in the jungles of San Augustine County, Tex., for a week after the shot and killed, surrendered to the rangers.

COTTON GROWERS ARE OPPOSED TO PRICE FIXING Protest to the Officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, July 17.—Cotton growers and others interested in the industry conferred here today with officials of the department of agriculture, the federal reserve board, shipping board, federal reserve board and other government agencies presenting their opposition to any price-fixing or other restrictions by the government. They asked Secretary Houston to put in operation the federal warehouse law under which he can provide warehouses and issue warehouse certificates for the cotton stored; sought facilities of financial transactions at the lowest possible rate; and asked the shipping board to supply as many vessels as possible for transportation of cotton.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF SOME INDUSTRIES May Result from Government's Requirements of Steel.

Washington, July 17.—Further drastic curtailment of the so-called lesser essential industries may result from the enlargement of the war program, the consequent increasing demand for steel and existing shortage in the supply.

637,929 Overseas in Three Months

350,956 AMERICANS WERE CARRIED IN BRITISH SHIPS

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Sir Leo Money Says Arrangements Are Being Made For British Ships to Carry Larger Numbers in the Future.

London, July 17.—Of the 637,929 American troops brought to Europe in the months of April, May and June, 350,956 were carried in British ships, according to a statement made in the house of commons today by Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping. He added: "Arrangements are being made whereby we hope to carry larger numbers in the future."

WASHINGTON REVIEW OF SITUATION IN FRANCE Officials Regard Press Reports as Indicating Crisis Has Passed.

Washington, July 17.—While official reports from General Pershing and Bliss were too late to permit formal conclusions to be drawn from night by military authorities here as to the situation along the front where the German offensive was still beating against American, French and Italian defenders, it was clear that they read press advice as indicating that the crisis was past and the enemy's plans frustrated.

Apparently both General Pershing and Bliss are observing great caution in formulating their reports. They have studiously avoided over-optimistic statements from the first and it is understood that their reports, which have not been made public, have been confined strictly to the facts of the great action that have been established beyond question in every case. War department officials follow the same practice. Among officials generally, however, it was obvious that the battle was regarded as more than half won.

As press accounts and the brief official communiqués from Paris and Berlin have so far disclosed the situation, the great thrust, starting over a sweep of more than 100 miles, has been narrowed down in three days of fighting to only one active sector where the enemy still was moving sluggishly at last night's sharp counter-attacks by Franco-American forces in this sector indicated, it was thought, that still further restriction of the active line was to be expected.

In effect, officers said, according with the views expressed both in France and London today, the great offensive already has degenerated into a purely local action on a front of less than twenty miles. This sector lies between Jaulgonne sector to the wooded region west of Rheims.

It still was indicated by today's reports that the Germans who have crossed the river stand with both flanks exposed and with their communication lines seriously menaced. The twelve mile stretch of the southern bank of the river the enemy holds was not regarded as wide enough to protect the flow of supply and ammunition trains and of replacement divisions to the front. Modern warfare, it was said, made any salient dependent upon so narrow a base a dangerous one. It was believed that unless the Germans ran wild on their present position they will be compelled to fall back to the river or face the possibility of being trapped as the Austrians were on the Piave.

The extent of any counter-movement that might be launched would depend wholly upon General Foch's available reserves and upon his own campaign plans. It is regarded as certain, however, that he would not overlook an opportunity to annihilate an enemy division or two, possibly the bulk of the 22nd or 23rd German army, even the time for more extended counter-strokes has not come.

MACHINISTS GO ON STRIKE AT NEWARK. Between 15,000 and 18,000—Majority Employed on Government Work.

Newark, N. J., July 17.—Between 15,000 and 18,000 machinists, toolmakers and other workers in the majority of them employed on government work, were on strike here tonight to enforce demands for higher wages, according to a statement made by C. P. Gibson, national organizer of their union. He declared many more would join the walkout tomorrow.

The Employers' Association of North New Jersey, which organizes all shops in which the strikers were employed, disputed the claims of the union and declared that not more than 5,400 men are on strike out of a total of 22,000 machinists and toolmakers employed in the Newark district. The demands of the union were served on 350 employers but it was asserted that not more than 15 per cent of that number have been affected by the strike.

The ultimatum served on the employers demanded 25 cents an hour for toolmakers, 75 cents for machinists, 65 cents for specialists and 50 cents for machinists' helpers.

TWO YOUTHS SENTENCED TO LIFE FOR MURDER. Charles Pagnillo of Paterson, N. J., and Michael Ferraro of Bridgeport.

Paterson, N. J., July 17.—Charles Pagnillo of this city and Edward Dennis and Michael Ferraro of Bridgeport, Conn., none of them 20 years old, were sentenced to life imprisonment in court here today for the murder of Michael Westdyke and Christian De Vries of Prospect Park, N. J., last May. John Losano of Bridgeport also was tried in connection with the murder but on the plea of his counsel was remanded for sentence later.

MOVEMENT OF ANTHRACITE COAL TO NEW ENGLAND. 3,250,000 Gross Tons During April, May and June.

Washington, June 17.—Three and one-quarter million gross tons of anthracite coal were moved to New England during April, May and June, the fuel administration today announced. The total allotment for New England for the year is 10,321,000 tons, and the fuel administration is endeavoring to ship two-thirds of the amount before winter sets in.